

local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She also served on several Governor's Commissions and participated in the National White House Conference Commission on Education. In 1991 (at age 91) she was honored by Gov. William D. Schafer as one of 'Maryland's Most Beautiful People.'

Costen House

DUNES MANOR HOTEL I-21

2800 Baltimore Avenue · Ocean City, Maryland 21842 · 410-289-4991

The Dunes Manor Hotel is a Victorian hotel which recaptures the charm of Ocean City's early seaside hotels. Mrs. Thelma Conner and her husband Milton bought the nearby Dunes Motel in 1965. It had been their life-long dream to build a hotel which was gracious, genteel and flavored with old-fashioned hospitality. Milton died in 1979, but their dream lived on. Mrs. Conner, at age 74, opened the doors of Dunes Manor Hotel in 1987. This was the first full-service hotel in that part of Ocean City. A tradition of serving 'Afternoon Tea' everyday began in 1987 and continues today. Mrs. Conner was the gracious hostess, pouring tea for her guests for eleven years, until her death in 1999. Thelma C. Conner was often referred to as Ocean City's "First Lady." She was an astute businesswoman, a civic leader, an educator, and a contributor to numerous community organizations and charitable events.



Thelma Conner

FURNACE TOWN K-19

Worcester County • Old Furnace Road and Millville Road • Snow Hill, Maryland 21863 • 410-632-2032 • www.furnacetown.com

This educational site features the local natural and cultural history of 19th century life in Snow Hill. Exhibits reflect lives of women.

ZIPPY LEWIS LOUNGE **I-21**

Dunes Manor Hotel • Ocean City, Maryland 21842

Zipporah ("Zippy") Lewis (1813-1879) is one of Ocean City's most colorful characters from the past. Zippy's husband, a sailor, was lost at sea shortly before the Civil War began. Awaiting his return, which was never to be, Mrs. Lewis became a lonely recluse, taking residence in a shack that she built in North Ocean City, where it is believed that she raised wild cattle. Legend has it that Aunt Zippy lived by foraging the beach, even replenishing her supplies and foodstuffs from the flotsam of shipwrecks. During a shipwreck in the 1820's a ship laden with coins foundered in a storm off the coast of Ocean City. For many years after, storms would wash the coins upon the beach. It is said that Zippy collected them and could be seen driving her ox cart between Berlin and Bishopville, where she visited the stores and exchanged the coins and cattle for merchandise. Her legend lives on at the Dunes Manor Hotel in the Zippy Lewis Lounge where there is a painting of her, dressed in a linsey-woolsey dress, wearing an apron, fit for gathering treasures.



Zippy Lewis



OCEAN CITY LIFE-SAVING STATION MUSEUM

I-21

South End of the Boardwalk at the Inlet • Ocean City, Maryland 21842

In 1977, at a time when whole blocks of older buildings in Ocean City were being demolished to make room for more modern structures to accommodate the growing number of visitors, Thelma Conner was instrumental in the preservation of the U. S. Life-Saving Station. The old building had played an important role in Ocean City's early history and is one of its oldest structures. Built in 1878 at Caroline Street and the Boardwalk, it was moved in 1977 to its current location. It serves as a municipal museum with exhibits on shipwrecks and rescues on the Eastern Shore, and has many changing exhibits. (Also see listing for "Dunes Manor Hotel.")



JULIA PURNELL MUSEUM K-19

208 West Market Street • Snow Hill, Maryland 21863

Throughout her entire life, Julia A. Lecompte Purnell (1843-1943) was a vital and active women, serving as a storekeeper, wife and mother. After a disabling fall at age 85 she began to create needlework canvasses depicting the architecture of local Snow Hill buildings. During her lifetime she crafted over 1000 pieces of needlework art. Receiving awards both locally and nationally, Julia earned the nickname "Grandma Moses" of Needlework. In 1941 (at stage 98) she was inducted into the National Hobby Hall of Fame. That same year she was honored as Snow Hill's Outstanding Citizen.

In 1942, Julia and her son William founded the Julia A. Purnell Museum, utilizing their home to exhibit her scenic needlework canvasses, as well as a vast collection of artifacts depicting early Worcester County life. After her death, William continued his mother's legacy, and ultimately over 10,000 Worcester County artifacts have been accumulated and are currently housed in a cottage-style gothic building originally built as Snow Hill's First Catholic Church, St. Agnes. The Museum stands as a tribute to a women who documented the past through her simple hobby and also as a tribute to the town and people she loved.

STURGIS ONE ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE MUSEUM **J-18**

209 Willow Street • Pokomoke City, Maryland 21851 • 410-957-1913 • www.onthebeach.com

This is the only African American one-room school in Worchester County that retains its original structure. Used from around 1900-1937, it was restored in 1996 under the leadership of two local women, Carolyn Jones and Annie Oliver. It contains information about educator Annie Octavia Brown Downing, who had a career that spanned 41 years. She served as a teacher, a principal, and later the first and only African American woman to serve as the county's Supervisor of Elementary Education. In the principal and supervisor capacities, Annie made use of her excellent teaching skills to observe, train and



nurture African-American teachers in the school system. She also gave abundantly of her time and money for missions and programs in her church, and in the community, she reached across racial lines, working with other churches and on community projects. Annie received as much of her primary education as possible in Worcester County. At the time of her education, high school training was not offered to African-Americans. In 1912 Annie was sent to Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia, to complete high school house where she earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Education. Sturgis One Room School is an example of the type of facility where Annie would have received her primary education.

CALVIN B. TAYLOR MUSEUM I-21

Baker Street • Berlin, Maryland 21811 • 410-641-1019

Berlin's history is presented in exhibits depicting life from the early 1800's to the present day. Local antiques, artifacts and written histories allow visitors a glimpse into the lives of many who left a mark on local history and modern culture. An exhibit paying tribute to Rozelle Purnell Handy was created and is maintained by the Calvin B. Taylor Museum. At this time the display is part of the 'Traveling Museum,' which is taken to museums and locations throughout Worcester County. Rozelle began collecting books, magazines and other papers which augmented an already established family library. She built shelves on the large front porch of her residence to accommodate this collection, which she made available for anyone to borrow. Additionally, she would take the reading material to the people, by means of a horse-drawn buggy. She laid the groundwork for what is now the library system of Worcester County.



Annie Octavia Brown

What's In A Name?

Maryland Counties Named for Women

State of Maryland

Maryland's name honors Queen Henrietta Maria (1609-1669), wife of Charles I (1600-1649), King of Great Britain and Ireland, who signed the 1632 charter establishing the Maryland colony. Queen Henrietta Maria was the daughter of Henry IV of France and his second wife, Marie de Medici. Married at sixteen, she had nine children, of whom three died in infancy. In 1644, in danger because of civil unrest, Henrietta Maria left England for France. Her husband was beheaded in 1649. Henrietta Maria died in 1669 near Paris.

Anne Arundel County
Anne Arundel County was created in 1650. The county was named for Lady Anne Arundell (1615-1649), daughter of Thomas Arundell of Wardour, and wife of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and founder of Maryland.



Caroline County was created in 1773 from Dorchester and Queen Anne's Counties. Lady Caroline Eden gave her name to the county. She was the wife of Maryland's last colonial governor, Robert Eden, the daughter of Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore, and the sister of Frederick Calvert, sixth Lord Baltimore.

Oueen Anne's County

Queen Anne's County was founded in 1706. The County was named for Queen Anne (1665-1714), who ruled Great Britain and Ireland from 1702 to 1714. During Queen Anne's reign, Maryland was governed as a royal colony.

St. Mary's County
St. Mary's, the first Maryland County, ws established in 1637, probably by an order of the governor. The County was named in honor of Mary, the mother of Jesus.

Talbot County

Talbot County was named in 1661-62 after Lady Grace Talbot, sister of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and the wife of Sir Robert Talbot, Irish statesman.

Somerset County

Somerset County was created in 1666 and named for Lady Mary Somerset, daughter of Thomas Arundell of Wardour, and the wife of Sir John Somerset. Lady Somerset was the sister of Lady Anne Arundell, who was the wife of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.



Queen Anne

Washington D.C. — A Sample of Selected Sites

Washington, D.C., our nation'ss capital, was established on land originally part of Maryland and Viriginia. Several national women's historic sites are located in nearby Washington, D. C., including some which reflect specific contributions of Maryland women. Selected sites are listed below. For more information, contact the Washington Convention and Visitor's Association at 202-789-7000

Mary McLeod Bethune Council National Historic Site

1318 Vermont Ave, NE 202-673-2402 www.stamponhistory.com/people/bethune.html

National Museum of Women in the Arts

1250 New York Ave. NW 202-783-5000 www.nmwa.org

National Women's History Museum (opening in 2005)

P.O. Box 96478 Washington, D. C. 20090 www.nwhm.org

Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site/ Nat'l Women's Party Headquarters

144 Constitution Ave. NE 202-546-3989 www.nationalparks.org/guide/parks/sewall-belmo-1727.htm



Smithsonian Museum of American History Parlor to Politics and First Ladies Exhibits

14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW 202-357-2700 www.americanhistory.si.edu

White House

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW www.whitehouse.gov

(Maryland women who lived in the White House include Louisa Catharine Johnson, wife of President John Quincy Adams; Margaret Mackail Smith, wife of President Zachary Taylor; Harriet Lane Buchanan, White House hostess and niece of bachelor President James Buchanan)

Women in Military Service for America Memorial

Entrance to Arlington National Cemetery Arlington, VA www.womensmemorial.org

Photo Credits

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Courtesy of Maryland Department

Enoch Pratt Free Library

Anne, Queen of Great Britain (p. 54) Battle of Antietam Marker (p. 47)

Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum (p. 46)

Government House, Annapolis (p. 9)

Hampton House, Baltimore County; M.E.

Warren Collection (p. 20)

Lady Spinning; M. E. Warren Collection (map; cover)

Lizette Woodworth Reese; gift of Mrs. Charles

Hayden (p. 18)

Courtesy of Maryland Historical Society

Anna Ella Carroll (p. 27)

Suffrage Parade in Baltimore ,1906 (map)

Courtesy of Library of Congress

Clara Barton (p.36; map; cover)

NAACP Planning Committee (p. 17; map; back cover)

Harriet Tubman (p. 28; map; back cover)

Courtesy of C&O National Park

Canal Woman and Husband (p.7)

Canal Woman and Children (p.49; map; back cover)

General Photos

Photo

Bookmobile (p. 48) Coalminer (p. 32)

Civil War Medicine Museum (p. 30)

Margaret Brent Garden (p. 44)

Native American Women (p. 25; map)

Sotterly Plantation (p. 45)

Trackwomen on the B&O Railroad (map)

Turkey Point Lighthouse (p. 25; map)

U. of MD Nursing School

Graduating Class 1893 (p. 19)

Workers at Glenn L. Martin Company (p. 12)

Courtesy Of

Maryland State Archives

Jesse Stuart Foundation

National Museum of Civil War Medicine

St. Mary's City

Mervin Savoy

Sotterly Plantation

National Archives

Turkey Point Lighthouse Association

University of MD Alumni Association

School of Nursing Museum

Baltimore Museum of Industry

Photos of Individual Maryland Women

Photo

Harriet Elizabeth Brown (p. 21)

Rachel Carson (p. 37; map; back cover)

Bessie Cole (p. 13)

Mary Catherine Goddard (p.14)

Barbara Fritchie (p. 29)

Lillie Carroll Jackson (p. 15)

Bernetta Miller, aviator, 1912 (p. 38)

Hannah Moore (p. 21)

Bessie Moses (p. 16)

Judith Resnick (p. 40; map)

Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton (p. 31)

Adele Hagner Stamp (p.41)

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University of MD School of Pharmacy

The Hearst Corporation

Barbara Fritchie Home

Michael Bowen Mitchell

College Park Aviation Museum

National Portrait Gallery

PlannedParenthood Association of MD

NASA

Seton Shrine

U. of MD Libraries

Activities

This section lists sample activities for classroom or community use. The activities may be used in conjunction with actual visits to historic sites or in relation to information presented in the Trail Guidebook. Many of the student activities can be modified for use in a range of classrooms at the K-12 and postsecondary levels. At the end of this section is an Activity Report Form to share information about schools' or organizations' Women's Heritage Trail programs.

Student Activities

- Educational Outcomes: Maryland Content Standards
- Historic Site Visit Activities
- General Activities
- On-line Exploration Activities

Community Activities

Activity Report Form

Educational Outcomes: Maryland Content Standards

The Maryland Women's Heritage Trail Guidebook and Poster Map can be used in classrooms to promote educational outcomes that support many State of Maryland Content Standards. Some of these content standards are noted below:

- Students demonstrate an understanding of political, economic, social, and cultural institutions that evolved in Maryland.
 - Students examine significant ideas, beliefs, and themes, and analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland.
 - Students draw inferences, conclusions, or generalizations about text.
 - Students write to inform and convey information using actual content and write to persuade an intended audience.
- Students compare and contrast information from two or more sources.

Historic Site Visit Activities

Pre-Visit

These activities can be completed before visiting a site.

• Complete a K-W-HL survey:

K (know) = What do you already KNOW about women who have contributed to Maryland history in your area and throughout the state? List the names of at least five notable Maryland women. Predict what you think took place at the site you will visit and what you believe the impact of women's contributions have been related to that site.

W (want) = What do you WANT to know about the woman represented by the site you will visit? Develop at least five questions that you would like to have answered.

HL (how; learn) = HOW can you LEARN what you want to know at the site?

- Develop a checklist to evaluate sites that you visit. When developing ideas for the checklist, use a "web" or other graphic organizer to help organize your ideas.
- Discuss the differences between "primary" and "secondary" sources. Predict which kinds of resources you will find at the site.

Serve as a tour director, and plan a visit to several sites within your geographic area. Explain
why you chose these particular sites, and design a local map showing where the sites are
located.

Visit – You Are There!

These activities can be completed during your visit to the site.

- Find answers to the questions you developed in your K-W-HL pre-visit survey.
- List 5-10 things you observe at the site that help you understand its importance.
- Cover the site as if you were a reporter for your local newspaper. Take notes as you tour and look for any authentic (primary source) documents. Include the 5 W's in your story (Who, What, Where, When, Why/How).
- Take photographs or slides at the site, use a video camera, or make sketches of the parts of the site that most interest you.
- Interview the tour leader or site coordinator to find out additional information about the site, including why and how the site was developed. Determine your questions before the visit. Include fact questions (such as, "What happened here?") and open-ended questions (such as, "Why do you think this site is important?").

Post-Visit

These activities (and others listed in the "General Activities" section) can be completed following your visit.

- Write a headline and article about the site visit for your school or local newspaper.
- Use your imagination to go back in time as if you were present at the site during the
 historical period it reflects. Imagine what life was like for the woman portrayed and
 write a news article about her or about the site that might have appeared in a
 newspaper of that time period.
- Create a photo album of pictures you took during your visit.
- Make a slideshow or power point presentation to persuade others to visit the site.
- Develop a video documentary about the significance of the site.
- Develop a public service announcement (PSA) advertising the site and encouraging others to visit. The PSA can be taped or video recorded and broadcast at your school.



- Identify the part of the site of greatest interest to you. Develop a poster or bulletin board display.
- Write a journal entry about your site visit, noting what you enjoyed or found most interesting.
- Make a chart or poster noting the facts you learned.
- If this site does not have a marker or sign, design one. Persuade your community to place your marker at the site.
- Invite a historian to speak to your class about the site you visited.
- Interview other students to determine their reactions to the site you visited.
- Post the Heritage Trail Poster Map in your class. Mark the site(s) you visited and post student quotes giving reactions to the visit.
- Research local newspapers to find any articles about the site.

General Activities



These activities can be completed related to sites and women noted in the Guidebook.

 Identify local communities, schools, parks, buildings, etc., named for women. Create a local directory of places you identified.
 Describe the accomplishments of the women honored, using an essay, audio tape, video, or display. Present your product to the director of the historical site.

- Select a Maryland woman or group of women that you would honor by naming a site after her or them. Write a paragraph explaining your choice and describe what kind of site you would dedicate in honor or memory of the women you selected.
- Draw or describe a site you would want to have named after you, reflecting your interests or achievements.
- Conduct research to identify all schools in Maryland named for women. Create a web page or booklet listing those sites.
- Identify a site in your community that you think should be included in this Guidebook.
 Explain why. Develop a plan to promote this site as an important historical place, and write a persuasive letter to your local historical society (listed in the Guidebook Resource Directory), local government, or local tourism office.